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Circulation During June.

George L. Bloomfield, Auditor of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1904, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	108,090	16.....	108,309
2.....	106,410	17.....	107,550
3.....	106,640	18.....	108,110
4.....	108,040	19 (Sunday).....	121,530
5 (Sunday).....	122,110	20.....	107,510
6.....	106,730	21.....	108,990
7.....	107,690	22.....	108,150
8.....	110,490	23.....	109,120
9.....	107,020	24.....	110,590
10.....	108,000	25.....	108,800
11.....	108,700	26 (Sunday).....	123,840
12 (Sunday).....	123,470	27.....	108,230
13.....	107,990	28.....	110,090
14.....	107,600	29.....	110,160
15.....	108,570	30.....	109,250

Total for the month.....3,309,410
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or died.....79,283

Net number distributed.....3,230,127
Average daily distribution.....107,671
And said George L. Bloomfield further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 7.6 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June.
GEO. L. BLOOMFIELD,
J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

THE BUILDING LAWS.

Some time ago it was said that the ordinances relating to the construction of buildings and to the fire limits required revision. The statement was not well received at first, but soon thereafter the laws were taken under consideration by city officials and it was found that many changes were necessary, and, besides, that it would probably be better to enact an entirely new set.

Fortunately there are not seen so many abuses, such as temporary structures, as are usually found with a great exposition in progress. A surprisingly large number of the new buildings, which are intended to meet the requirements of the period, are permanent structures. Yet there are many shacks, which have arisen in the last year, that ought to come down as soon as circumstances will permit.

Efforts should be made to amend the building laws and extend the fire limits at the earliest convenient time. And provisions should be enacted which will prevent, in the future, the building of shacks which not only mar appearances, but, in a measure, also offer prospects of danger. Prevention is better than correction.

IMPRESSIONS OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis is one of the oldest and largest of American cities. Yet in some respects it has not been as well known as some of the newer and smaller. Some false impressions as to local atmosphere and methods had spread, leaving the idea that it was a sturdy place, but lacking in pride, energy and the modern spirit.

That inaccurate opinions were held by persons who never had seen the city, and even by persons whose business it is to know the characteristics of important communities, is illustrated in the surprise which men of affairs have expressed upon their departure. They found a city entirely different from what they had pictured, and consequently it was scarcely less interesting to them than the World's Fair.

While it cannot be denied that advancement was relatively slow up to about ten years ago, neither can it be denied that the advancement was solid and certain. Circumstances retarded progress. Any other than strictly conservative tactics would have been detrimental, as fictitious progress seldom is permanent, and, when permanent, generally is expensive.

Visitors are, by all indications, much pleased with St. Louis. Letters have been received by prominent citizens and interviews, voluntarily made, have been published, in which the general appearance of the town, the homes, the mercantile establishments, the institutions, the parks, the streets, the public buildings and property, the municipal and private energy and the civic spirit are earnestly praised.

The World's Fair will be beneficial to St. Louis, as it should be, if this good impression will be advertised across the country. St. Louis purposed, when the World's Fair was launched, to do as much work as possible, in the time at disposal, toward making the city healthier and fairer, and residents feel confident that a record has been made, in making improvements and pursuing a high policy, which would be creditable anywhere.

During the past three years millions of dollars have been invested by the city and property owners in reconstructing streets, constructing sewers, enlarging and improving public buildings and grounds and in all kinds of public work, effecting a thorough transformation in the central district, from the river to the western city limits. The waterworks has been improved and a process installed for clarifying the water. The gaspublic corporations, such as the street railway and lighting companies, have expended millions of dollars for equipment and im-

provements. As much work has been done in three years as was finished in ten or more years preceding. In connection with the building of the biggest World's Fair, the advancement made appears prodigious.

It must appear, therefore, as was stated three years ago, that the World's Fair is not an injury to St. Louis, but a decided benefit. The after-results will not be a reaction. The World's Fair really marks the beginning of the New St. Louis.

DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS.

St. Louis is the meeting place this week of many a great political career. This political gathering, the greatest in significance and interest since the Civil War, is also, because of the importance of its individual character and its high personal stature, one of the most distinguished in Democracy's lifetime. It presents an imposing array of political and public experience, tried abilities, high political intelligence. There are here most of the Democrats of the time whose names will live in party and national history. They belong to the class of "the big men of the country"; the public eye has followed them for years, some of them for decades, others for a quarter of a century—in legislative halls, at conventions, public celebrations; and watched their work and activities in various public and political capacities. They are of the warp and woof of the party record. They are the instruments of party destiny. They are the men who are making the history of the country of today. Their names are the "great names" of our political day, and Democrats may contemplate them with a thrill of pride.

Conspicuous among them is Democracy's presidential nominee for two campaigns, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska; and high up in the list is the name of David B. Hill, who in the Bryan conventions led the Eastern Democrats. He is here prominently in a third convention as the leader and manager of the Parker forces.

Here also is Bourke Cockran, the distinguished debater and perhaps the foremost congressional and political orator of this time. Another name to move Democratic pride is that of John S. Williams, the party's leader in the House of Representatives. He is a forceful man in legislation as in politics and his rapid rise to leadership in the House has possessed many elements of the dramatic and inspiring.

Henry G. Davis and Camden of West Virginia are figures of prominence and force in party affairs and are characteristic of the present strong Democratic showing in St. Louis.

Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia carries the admiration of Democrats nationally because of the high legislative and political principles he incarnates and his honorable record of party service. He has been an influence in conventions of the past and his presence at St. Louis occasions distinct gratification.

The names of McCreary and Blackburn of Kentucky carry with them suggestions of Democratic power. The long and creditable political service of these men, the experience and abilities which they bring to the party's meeting and the endeavors which they lay at the party's feet testify to their character and importance.

Missouri presents names celebrated for service, influence and leadership—those of Senator Cockrell, whose name if not himself will be prominent, the Democratic Senate leader, who has a strong representation behind him for the Presidential nomination; of Senator Stone, of Congressmen De Arnold and Champ Clark; of Governor Decker; all men of power in speech and deed. Here also, though in no manner actively associated with the convention, but having been widely and seriously considered for the first place on the ticket, is Mr. Joseph W. Folk, whose name reflects credit not only upon local Democracy, but upon the party of the nation.

These are some of the men now in the great limelight, occupying the stage of Democratic and national politics. They form a conspicuous scene never to be forgotten. Missouri, the seat of the convention, has been for a long time the center of the country's political interest. At present this city is, and for some time has been, the focal point of national and even international attention. What may be called the introduction to the drama of the convention has been of an imposing character to stimulate and prepare the public mind for its enacting. Because of the preponderating significance and interest of local politics and its intimate and important relation to national issues, Missouri is peculiarly suited to be the stage of the action. Moreover, Missouri is the geographical head and front of the party, standing up at the head of the "solid South." Thus we shall have illustrious political actors, carrying forward great and momentous motives upon a scene fully furnished forth. It will be a dignified drama in full view of the nation, upon which the whole people's interest centers. That it will be an action reflecting the whole people and of which they will be proud is the conclusion supported by every indication.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

All St. Louis should celebrate the Fourth of July at the World's Fair. An exceptionally good programme has been arranged, and this, with the surpassing regular features and exhibits, ought to provide as much and as varied entertainment as any one might desire.

The throng should number 500,000 persons. There is no better place to enjoy the Fourth and no resort which so justly deserves the favor of the public. Whatever the weather conditions are, the World's Fair can accommodate and interest the crowds.

It is far preferable to have a sensible Fourth at the Exposition than to indulge in dangerous pranks on the streets. Mayor Wells and Chief of Police Kiehl have cautioned boys and adults concerning the law and the use of firearms. The law should be enforced. Strict precautions should, and no doubt will, be taken at the Exposition, and visitors may help toward enforcement by disdaining to follow the abuses of a patriotic custom.

Let us have a sensible Fourth, and let us celebrate it at the World's Fair, by enjoying the special programme and seeing interesting exhibits. The World's Fair is an appropriate place. As a popular institution, it makes a strong call upon the community for patronage. Independence Day should bring a record-breaking crowd to the Fair.

FIREWORKS AND EMPIRE.

To-day we are popping firecrackers and celebrating something which we call "Independence." The patriotism which therein finds expression is eminently praiseworthy. It is well to love the country under any and all conditions.

But there is just a tinge of sadness or regret in the celebration, from the standpoint of that intelligent and deeper patriotism which notes how the independence which we declare, in 1776 and achieved by war has become merged in the regal dignity of empire—a something prouder, perhaps, and greater; but dangerous. The "independence" of '76 is not the spirit of 1904. From the standpoint of the deeper solicitude for this great nation of ours, the celebration is reminiscent; it is suggestive of a past character from which we have somehow fallen away in the pursuit of the sordid ends of empire; it reverts sentimentally to a past glorious condition of security, vigor, development, national integrity; it snatches of a sincerity of purpose which we as a

nation do not now seem to possess. In 1904 we find the nation to have outgrown its original simplicity of character consistent with true independence and genuine strength, and assumed a bombastic individualism and aggressive aspect towards the other nations of the world. The nation has outgrown its homeliness and donned a robe of pretentious purple. To-day it is a protagonist, promulgating international policies of aggression, expansion and foreign domination. To-day, upon one pretext and another, it stands possessed of colonies across the seas to which it denies the "independence" of '76. Territorial appetite has overcome the nation's love of those principles for which it fought. "Taxation without representation," "trial by jury"—these principles have no longer the same meaning to the United States. Our territorial acquisitions are not participants in our "glorious freedom." There will be small sincerity in the shooting of fireworks in the Philippines to-day—if there are to be any fireworks at all. And the explosions of powder in this country do not accord with the finer patriotism which would hold fast to the original and genuine spirit and institutions of America.

In a copy of this paper printed ninety-six years ago, The Republic of 1808, these words are found in a Fourth of July address to the citizens of Louisiana:

In America the object of the citizen is to secure their rights and privileges as an independent free people; when they have this attained, they have reached the climax of a republican government. Such an acquisition will be in our power, but it must be a work of time, of harmony and a friendly communication of our concerns. Let the great example of our heroes that are gone and those that still exist to breathe the pure air of peace and liberty be the polar star for our guide, whilst we stand united we are invulnerable to every nation abroad and secure at home under a free republican government. Our independence, liberty and our safety are founded on our constitution, a work of the wisdom of our political sages, and which 'tis our indispensable duty to support with dignity.

How far have we departed from the true American character of which this message breathes? How far have we ignored the wise teachings and the spirit which these words embody?

St. Louis owes many and ardent thanks to Pennsylvania. Many thousands of people from that State are World's Fair visitors, and so far it is in the lead among Eastern commonwealths.

The World's Fair will develop numerous matrimonial alliances, and not only among visitors. The expected is shown in the preference for married Jefferson Guards on The Pike.

Roomers for possible candidates are arriving from all States. Yet the enemy has been so unkind as to say that the Democrats lack talent for victorious leadership.

Eight little coal-black pygmies, from Africa, have joined the World's Fair colony of races. They will get an immediate acquaintance with the Fourth of July.

City physicians have found another case of the "musical heart." The harmony and rhythm of the World's Fair seem to be infectious.

The Democratic Convention gets its start from the original Independence Day. That is a reminder of Republican policies.

RECENT COMMENT.

Social Science.

Yonkers Statesman.
"When the Indian is uncivilized, he wears feathers on his head," remarked the observer of events and things; "when he becomes half civilized, he wears a rummage-sale silk hat; but when he becomes entirely civilized, he goes out to dinner, and the next day he goes about with nothing on his shoulders but a head."

Church: "A Chicago couple went to a Philadelphia church to get married."
Gotham: "Well, I suppose they could get married there, all right."

"Oh, yes, but the peculiar part of the thing was that the couple were sixteen miles on their wedding journey before the organist finished playing the wedding march."

She: "And now they say that coal is a product of bacteria."
He: "That's funny."
"What's funny?"
"Why, they say there is bacteria in kisser."

"Burely."
"Well, when a man is sitting in front of a coal grate with a girl, I suppose the bacteria has something to do with the popping."

Engrossing Educational Issue.

Sporting News.
Harvard has complained of the cheering indulged in by Princeton, and Yale has seconded her. There is no question but that at all college games there is too much rooting, singing and cheering on both sides. The one idea seems to be to ridicule the opposition's pitcher or any other player who is momentarily doing the important work. But just why Princeton should be singled out as the object of attack by Harvard, deserves a notorious offender, is hard to understand. It is very much the same as if two men had agreed to rob a bank, and one man having gotten the lion's share of the spoils, the less fortunate culprit becomes suddenly virtuous and turns State's evidence on his partner. In saying this we do not intend, of course, to reflect in any way on the character of either Harvard, Princeton or Yale. Their students are representative of all the best in American youth, but the manner in which the former has started out to bring about a reform is not only silly, but wholly illogical.

Post-Proverbial Philosophy.

Necessity knows no law—except mothers-in-law.
Every dog has his day—and some dogs every day.
A little learning is a dangerous thing—too much is equally disastrous.

The road to hell is paved with good intentions—and disinterested friends line up each side of it.
If wishes were horses—automobiles would have to take to the subway.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned—for the benefit of some fellow that comes along with a "scheme."
A stitch in time saves nine—but has been known to shorten life.

Silence is golden—the wise man's refuge and the fool's defense.
The secret of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well—that is to say, what persons.

According to Man.

Men marry by accident; women by design.
Matrimony is a stratagem of the almighty inclined.
The world is divided into two great classes: the women who love him and the woman he loves.

His life never displays any tact; either she makes a fool of herself by sitting up for him, or shows her negligence of his comfort by retreating.

The squalls of the sea of matrimony have never been so perilous as to deter a woman from taking the last boat out.

The Civilized Method.

Catholic Standard.
"Went into a Chinese restaurant last night," said the first Chicagoan. "Funny the way them Chinamen eat boiled rice."
"Chop-sticks, eh?" said the other. "Did they expect you to eat it that way, too?"
"Yes, but civilization's good enough for me. I just called for a knife and it right."

DAUGHTER OF JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER

TALKS OF HER FATHER BUT EVADES POLITICS.



Alton Parker Hall. Mrs. Charles Merce Hall. Mary Hall.

Laughter and grandchildren of Alton B. Parker, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York and candidate for the nomination for President of the United States.

Those who know Mrs. Charles Merce Hall, who is visiting Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the Board of Lady Managers, frequently remark upon the likeness, in both manner and looks, which exists between Mrs. Hall and her father, Judge Alton Parker.

As the possible Democratic candidate for President will discuss almost any topic under the sun save politics, so will his daughter discourse at length upon the home life of her father, and courteously veer from any topic which approaches politics.

Let the conversation drift ever so close to the forbidden realm, and Mrs. Hall will smile and adroitly evade an answer or remain silent, but upon the life of her father, Alton, and his characteristics she speaks with the intimate knowledge of an only child and by her enthusiasm evinces the great bond of affection which exists between them. At Mrs. Manning's residence, No. 420 Berlin avenue, Mrs. Hall discoursed interestingly upon her father's life and career.

In response to an inquiry as to whether he had any intention of coming to St. Louis, Mrs. Hall laughed and replied: "No, he is too busy with his moving, and then, as if to counteract the possible impression that her father did not take as much interest in politics as in farming, she explained that he devoted much of his time to farming, but even in his vacation gave considerable attention to public affairs. "As soon as court adjourns," said Mrs. Hall, "father goes to Esopus, where he has

a farm, and from that time on he works out-of-doors, and does it as much as possible, but he also prepares his opinions to be amended down when court convenes."

In response to a laughing allusion regarding the much-discussed reference of Judge Parker, Mrs. Hall disclaimed that he has any trait of this kind.

"Father likes to talk to everyone," she said. "It does not matter whom he meets, he will strike up a conversation. It is not affection with him. He enjoys meeting people and hearing their ideas. He is not going about the place, talking to the workmen, looking at the stock and helping in the fields. In the afternoon he goes to his study and works on legal opinions and answers his letters."

"While father is in the country he gets up before 7 o'clock every morning and, after his usual routine, he takes his walk on the hill on which our home is situated and dives into the river. I do not believe he ever misses his morning swim, nor do I believe that he ever varies more than a few minutes in talking it at exactly the same time every day."

"When he is in Albany, every morning at about the same hour that he takes his swim in the country, he takes a ride. He does not ride in the usual style of a gentleman, but with his hat down close over his ears, buttons his coat tight and puts the horse at a driving gallop for several miles."

Mrs. Hall showed some photographs of her two children, one of a little boy named after his grandfather and the other of a little girl named Mary. "Mary is my father's pet," said Mrs. Hall. "There is nothing in the world too good for her, and I believe she thinks there is no one quite as great as her grandfather."

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY COMING TO VISIT AMERICA.

Primate of English Church Will Attend Episcopal General Convention in Boston.

Cooperstown, N. Y., July 2.—Bishop Potter, who is spending the early summer at his country place, Fernleigh, received a note yesterday from Doctor Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, in which the Archbishop accepts the invitation to attend the sessions of the general convention in Boston. A cable message from J. Pierpont Morgan to Bishops Potter and Doane, sent from London a few days ago, gave the first intimation of the primate's intention to pay his long-looked-for American visit.

Bishop Potter says that the Archbishop looks forward with pleasure to his American tour, and proposes to pay a visit to the University of Columbia upon the occasion of the sesquicentennial exercises. When the royal charter was issued to King's College, in 1754, the then Archbishop of Canterbury was its first trustee. Nicholas Murray Butler and Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, dean of Columbia College, will prevail upon the Archbishop to deliver an address at the university next October.

Bishop Potter said that the coming of the Archbishop had no bearing upon the discussion about a primacy for the church in America.

MAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY DISOWNS RUSSIAN WOMAN.

Mrs. Cohn, Who Says She Was Deceived in Moscow, Follows Alleged Husband to St. Louis.

After following her husband from Moscow, Russia, where she says that he deserted her, Mrs. Elith Cohn had Samuel Cohn, her husband, arrested yesterday in St. Louis on the charge of bigamy.

Cohn was found at No. 196 North Eleventh street, where he had been living with a second wife who he had married last October. Cohn was married to Mrs. Cohn No. 1, she married Cohn at Moscow eighteen years ago. The couple had several children. Four years ago, she avers, Cohn deserted her and came to St. Louis.

After a search in almost every large city in the United States, Mrs. Cohn finally found him at St. Louis and caused his arrest.

Cohn denies that he knows the woman who claims to be his first wife.

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

CENTENNIAL HYMN.

BY WHITTIER.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers shake that word of Thine,
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festival time, from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto comest good ordain
This rivalry of hand and brain.

Thou, who hast here in concord joined
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies fulfill
The Orient's mission of good-will,
And, freighted with love's Golden Fleece,
Send back its Argonauts of peace.

"My mother is just as fond of my little boy, she says that of course she loves Mary, but that the boy is a mighty fine fellow."

CHILDREN'S PLAYHOUSE.

"Father has had a playhouse built for the children, which consists of a large platform covered with a shed. Near it we keep a large heap of sand. The children like their grandfather, spend most of their time out of doors, and in this playhouse, in fact," continued Mrs. Hall, laughing, "they are never clean until they go to bed, when I make them take a bath. They are like their grandfather, and love the water."

"Here is the picture of our home," said Mrs. Hall, producing a photograph. "The original house was built 105 years ago, but we have added to it considerably. It faces on the Hudson from the brow of a hill and has a broad veranda its entire length. "What does father raise on the place?" "Everything," he raises sheep, pigs and an especially fine breed of cows, of which he is particularly proud. This is our live stock, but of course, much of the farm is devoted to orchards and fields for grain."

"This," said Mrs. Hall, exhibiting a photograph, "is the stationmaster who is a character. He told me some time ago that because of a station was so small some of the visitors would ask him where the station was, while they were standing in it."

Mrs. Hall lives at Kingston, N. Y. Her husband is an Episcopal minister, well known in the Dutch Reformed Church. When asked how long she would remain in St. Louis, Mrs. Hall said that her visit was of indefinite length. "Just as long as she will remain with us," said Mrs. Manning.

STATE UNIVERSITY GETS YOUNG LAW PROFESSOR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., July 2.—Walter Cook, a member of the law faculty in Nebraska University, who has been elected to a full professorship in the law school of Missouri State University.

The general and his wife will hold a reception after the 5:30 performance, to which all visitors are invited. Yesterday morning the General attended church, and the day was spent in privacy.

AMERICAN BOY DAY AT THE FAIR.

Elaborate Exercises Will Be Held in Festival Hall To-Morrow.

Elaborate exercises, commemorating American Boy Day at the World's Fair, will be held to-morrow afternoon in Festival Hall, the Pennsylvania and Michigan State buildings, and the Exposition Hall will be from 2:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

The opening number on the programme will be an organ solo by Henry B. Roney. The invocation will be pronounced by George T. Coxhead, general secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A. In behalf of the Exposition, President Francis will make an address of welcome, as will Charles N. Fenwick in behalf of the boys. The response will be made by Jack Skinner of Detroit. William C. Sprague, editor of the American Boy Magazine, will make the introductory address. A greeting from the boys of Japan to the youngsters of America will be extended by Kiso Saimi, "The Heritage of the American Boy" will be the subject of an address by Harry Steele Morrison of New York. Angus M. Herby of Logan, Ill., will read the "American Boy Psalm," of which he is the author, and for which he has received a prize of \$25. The audience will sing the "American Boy Hymn," of which Edward Langdon Fernald of West Medford, Mass., is the author.

The boys will march to the Pennsylvania building, where they will pay tribute to the Liberty Bell. Afterward the boys will proceed to the Michigan Pavilion, where they will be taken to a prominent part in the day's programme will receive the boys. Secretary Smith of the Michigan Commission delivering the address of welcome.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

From The Republic, July 4, 1879.
The Fourth of July in St. Louis was observed as it never was before in the city's history. Thousands attended the various celebrations. The great sham battle at the Stockley Club grounds was witnessed by a multitude. The principal event took place at the Fair grounds, where General Thomas A. Bourke of New York was the orator of the day. A great mass meeting of workmen was held in Lindell Park. Another event of the day was a reunion of the veterans of the Mexican War.

Allen Morrison, 15 years old, of No. 916 Collins street, mutilated his left thumb by the accidental discharge of a toy pistol at Second street and Christy avenue.

Policeman Young of the Fifth District was overcome by the heat while on duty between Chouteau and Park avenues, and had to be taken to his home and placed under medical treatment.

John H. Perry, while walking in the alley in the rear of the residence, No. 215 Franklin street, at night, was shot in the left arm by some unidentified person.

Joseph Murphy, 12 years old, was playing with a pistol in the neighborhood of Fourteenth and Biddle streets, when the weapon accidentally went off while he was looking down the barrel. His eyes and face were filled with powder.